

Rin or snow tonight and tomorrow; fresh north to northeast winds.

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The Washington Times.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1902.

TIMES
WANT ADVERTISEMENTS
WORK WONDERS.

PRICE ONE CENT.

NOT A TON OF COAL ON SALE IN NEW YORK

Police Are Guarding Yards Against the Desperate Poor, Who Suffer for Lack of Fuel.

Riot Issues on Exhaustion of Supply of One Dealer. Three Prospective Purchasers Arrested.

Promises Made That City Will Secure Large Supplies in the Week From Mines.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The scarcity of coal still continues in this city, and there is little hope of relief for the present at least. Orders given personally or by telegraph and telephone have literally jammed the dealers.

One dealer made the statement today that there was not a ton of coal in this city to be obtained at any price. The only ray of light in the situation was a notification received by some of the dealers that beginning with next week New York would receive a larger share of anthracite and that less would be sent to other ports.

The seriousness of the situation is shown by the necessity of having police stationed at some of the yards where coal is sold to the poor in small quantities. About 1,500 persons lined up at one yard yesterday. When the coal gave out the police had trouble in driving the prospective customers away. Three arrests were made.

The Erie Railroad is trying to ship East daily 1,400 cars of fuel. An order to this effect has been posted at Port Jervis and it is expected that the result will be almost immediate relief.

The capacity of coal cars varies, some of them carrying as much as eighty tons and some of them as more than forty tons. If they average thirty tons, the Erie will supply 30,000 tons daily to the tidewater market, though it is not expected that all of it will come to New York. However, if the other coal roads should do as well, there would soon be no scarcity.

As an indication of the famine's effect, it is stated that Mrs. Helen Gould, with all her wealth and undoubted influence, could not get coal to keep her greenhouses heated at Lyndhurst, and thousands of dollars' worth of plants were endangered. Her agent used the telephone freely, setting no price. Finally a small amount was procured from a town on the Hudson River.

CONGRESS NOT TO HAVE POWER TO STOP POLYGAMY

House Judiciary Votes Against Report on Resolution to Amend the Constitution.

By a vote of 7 to 6 the House Committee on Judiciary decided not to report a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to prohibit polygamy.

The vote against the resolution was Jenkins, Thomas, Parker, Republicans; Latham, Elliott, Clayton, and Smith of Kentucky, Democrats; and in its favor Alexander, Littlefield, Fowler, Warner, Overstreet, Republicans; and De Armond, Democrat.

NO BUBONIC PLAGUE AT ANY TIME AT SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Dr. A. H. Giannozzi, an accredited Government representative, has prepared a report to be forwarded to Washington in which he states that the bubonic plague has never existed in San Francisco or in California. He says the suspected plague is merely chicken cholera.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weather is unsettled throughout the entire country.

There will be snow tonight and tomorrow in the middle Atlantic States and lower Lake region; rain or snow in the Ohio valley, and rain in the Southern States. There will also be snow tonight in southeastern New England.

It will be colder tonight in interior New England and colder Saturday in the interior of the western Gulf States. In New York the temperatures will remain low.

On the New England and middle Atlantic coasts winds will be fresh north to northeast. Steamers departing today for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds and rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

Sun sets today..... 4:58 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow..... 7:11 a. m.

High tide today..... 5:15 p. m.
Low tide today..... 12:00 p. m.
High tide tomorrow..... 5:41 a. m.

SEARCHLIGHT TURNED ON THE TEMPLE MINES

Workmen Tell of Conditions Under Which They Labor.

EVANS A MUCH INJURED MAN

Jaw, Leg, and Both Arms Broken at Various Times—Lost Two Fingers—Christmas Recess.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 12.—Vice President Davis Wilcox, of the Delaware and Hudson, who was overcome by a severe chill and confined in his room yesterday, was this morning somewhat better. R. M. Olyphant, secretary to President Olyphant, was present to aid in looking after the interests of the Delaware and Hudson Road.

The attorneys for the operators met last night and also held a short informal conference this morning as to plans for opening their case when the mine workers end. They hope to avoid any delay, but do not know whether they will be able to do so.

Christmas Recess.

The commission desires to continue the sessions until the end of next week and then adjourn over the holidays, taking up the case again about January 5. The operators expect them to conclude, with cross-examination included, before the end of January.

No member of the commission has any opinion to express regarding the change in the official name of the commission or the amount of expenses and compensation fixed by Congress.

The mine workers started this morning with a number of witnesses to show conditions of workmen employed by the Temple Coal and Iron Company.

Edward Ridgeway, a company docking boss, complained that he was refused re-employment after the strike. He said that the topping amounted sometimes to as much as eighteen inches.

Attorney Warren, for the company, showed that the company objected to its own docking boss because the miners had a docking boss to represent them, and that Ridgeway had agreed not to join the union. When he did so he was not re-employed.

Evans on the Stand.

G. B. Evans, a miner at the forty-fourth colliery of the Temple Coal and Iron Company, said he had had his jaw, leg, and both arms broken at different times.

"I got this trade-mark," he said, holding up a hand minus two fingers.

He said he had been a miner since he was fifteen years old.

Attorney Warren, on cross-examination, brought out the fact that Evans, who is president of his local, had notified the company officials that the men would all go on strike unless "that scab, Robinson," was discharged.

CONFISCATION OF COAL CAUSES MUCH ALARM

Feared That Action May Be Forecast of Trouble for the Future.

The alleged confiscation of coal by Northern cities through which coal for the National Capital was passing while the recent cold snap was in progress, has occasioned much alarm in this city. This coal is said to have been seized in a Pennsylvania town as an emergency measure, the citizens being entirely without fuel of any kind. It is feared this action is but the forerunner of what may be expected when severe weather sets in and is given as one of the reasons for the falling off in the receipts of coal in Washington the early part of the week.

Even with the moderate weather and the increased receipts of the last two days, there has been a general tightening of the coal market.

Daily receipts of coal have not been equal to the daily consumption and it is impossible for the dealers to store any coal for an emergency. So long as traffic is kept moving over the roads it is hoped the situation will not become more acute, but the dealers are afraid to consider what is likely to happen when heavy falls of snow in the mountains shall delay shipments and cut off the supply.

The experience of Charles F. Werner, a Ninth Street merchant, is an example of what many of the other dealers of the city find to be the case. Mr. Werner placed an order for several thousand tons of premium coal at \$8.50 a ton when it was announced that no less than sixty-five cars of coal would be shipped here each day by the Reading and Pennsylvania Companies. Believing that the rate was excessive he canceled his order. Today, after wiring to a number of the largest independent operators he was unable to place an order and found only three cars of coal available. This coal was quoted at \$10.50 a ton by Charles E. Norton & Co., of Philadelphia.

"It is the only coal I could find," Mr. Werner said, "and yet if I bring it here and add to it the cost of handling and delivering, my customers will think I am robbing them. If I make no effort to supply those in need of coal I am charged with indifference. Whatever the dealer does he is blamed, and there seems to be little left for him to do but to retire from the fray and give up the business."

Steps are being taken by the Citizens' Relief Committee for raising more funds with which to carry on the work of the committee, and it is probable that an appeal will be made to the general public in the next few days. With the exception of about \$1,000, which is allotted them as the interest on a fund derived from contributions from inauguration committees and other sources, the entire amount expended by this committee comes from private subscription. The receipts up to the present have been in the neighborhood of \$5,000 for the year and the expenditures nearly \$2,000.

Two laborers at Krupp works dismissed. MAGDEBURG, Germany, Dec. 12.—The "Volkstimm" today says that two laborers at the Krupp works who refused to sign the telegram of thanks sent to the Kaiser, a week ago Sunday, for his words of praise for Baron Krupp, have been dismissed.

One of the men had been twenty-two years in the employ of the Krupp, and the other sixteen years.

LLOYD GRISCOM TO GO TO TOKYO

Barrett Refuses the Birth of Minister to Japan in a Formal Dispatch to the State Department.

ADVISED TO DECLINE

Hint Sent Him That Another Man Would Be More Acceptable to Japan.

Secretary Hay this morning received a dispatch from John Barrett, dated Calcutta, India, declining the appointment of United States minister to Japan.

Mr. Barrett said in his cablegram that in view of his present connection with the St. Louis Exposition he deemed it inexpedient to accept the Tokio post.

The President is now considering several names in connection with the post made vacant by the recent death of Minister Buck. Among them is that of Lloyd Griscom, who is said to be slated for the position.

State Department officials are somewhat relieved by Mr. Barrett's declination. An intimation was cabled him a day or two ago that it might be best for him not to accept, upon Minister Takahira's representations to the State Department that some other diplomat would be more acceptable to Japan.

NEGRO ESTABLISHES RECORD FOR VITALITY

John Peyton Lives 24 Hours With Broken Neck.

Living for over twenty-four hours with a broken neck, John Peyton, colored, sixty years old, has established a record for vitality.

Considering the fact that he sustained a fracture of the third cervical vertebra, which in nearly all cases proves immediately fatal, and the further fact of age and an enfeebled physical condition, physicians regard his case as a remarkable one.

Peyton fell from his cart at the navy yard Tuesday afternoon and received several injuries, the principal one a fracture of the third cervical vertebra, which is near the base of the brain. He was carried in the Marine Corps ambulance to Providence Hospital. He was conscious the greater part of the time elapsing between the accident and his death, which occurred about 6:30 Thursday morning.

An autopsy at the morgue by Coroner Nevitt revealed that Peyton for two days not only survived a vertebral injury which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, causes death instantly, but that he had heart disease and kidney trouble in aggravated form. In the majority of cases either of these complications would have made death from shock inevitable in such an accident.

POLICE COMMISSIONER PARTRIDGE RESIGNS

Asks Mayor Low to Relieve Him From Duty After January 1.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Police Commissioner Partridge today handed his resignation to Mayor Low.

The resignation was contained in a letter in which the commissioner asked to be relieved after January 1 next.

CHANGE IN INAUGURAL DATE TO BE CONSIDERED

House Judiciary Makes Special Order Fixing Hearing for Monday.

The House Committee on Judiciary this morning agreed to make a special order for Monday for the consideration of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution changing the date of inauguration of the President of the United States from March 4 to the last Thursday in April.

The commissioners, the citizens' organizations, and others interested in the change have been notified to appear and submit their argument.

BILL TO PROVIDE A NEW CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP

A bill was introduced yesterday by Senator Simmons providing for the establishment of a new circuit judgeship, affecting the States of Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas and Maryland. It is said Senator Pritchard may be appointed to fill the position that would be created by the passage of the measure.

A bill was passed by the Senate allowing consul generals, consuls and commercial agents who are not allowed to engage in trade, actual expenses for office rent not exceeding \$1,000 per annum; also a bill refunding certain tonnage taxes on the steamers Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, Cienfuegos, and Olinda at the port of New York.

CONGRESS MAY AID NEW ENGLAND CATTLE

House Asked to appropriate \$1,000,000.

DREAD DISEASE SPREADING

Fears That Europe Might Make It a Pretext to Quarantine Our Animals and Their Products.

After the transaction of some routine business by the House, Mr. Wadsworth (Rep., N. Y.), chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, having in special view the foot-and-mouth disease now raging among cattle in New England.

The bill contains also a provision transferring to the Secretary of Agriculture the power now vested by law in the Secretary of the Treasury to make rules and regulations regarding the inspection and transportation of animals for interstate commerce.

It had been supposed, the committee say in their report on the bill, that this power was so transferred by the act establishing the Department of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Agriculture has exercised the power for the past twelve years.

But a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States last week showed the facts in the case; hence the provisions of the bill. The committee says: "Your committee considers this outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease the most serious menace to our live stock interest, the vast magnitude of which will be appreciated when the attention of the House is called to the fact that last year live stock to the value of \$46,000,000 and animal products to the value of almost one billion dollars were exported from the United States."

"Should any hesitancy be shown on our part in our efforts to stamp out this disease, Europe might make it a pretext to quarantine against our animals and animal products, and the loss to our agricultural industries by such action would be beyond calculation."

Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.) objected and the bill went over.

NEED MORE MONEY FOR MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Architects Say That Style of Structure Desired Cannot Be Realized for \$900,000.

The work of the twelve competing architects upon the plans for the new municipal building has brought out the fact that such a structure as is needed cannot be erected for the sum of \$900,000, left from the appropriation of \$1,500,000 made by Congress to pay for the site and construction. This result was anticipated alike by the building commission, the consulting architect, and the board of award in the preliminary competition for plans.

These plans were opened and examined by the board of award yesterday afternoon and the several designs and accompanying estimates fully discussed.

The board, consisting of J. Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury; D. H. Burnham, of Chicago; R. S. Peabody, of Boston; George B. Post, of New York; and Col. John Biddle, the Engineer Commissioner, held another meeting today at the District Building to further consider the plans before deciding upon the successful competitor.

Twelve Architects.

The program of competition drafted by J. Knox Taylor, professional adviser of the building commission, named seven architects in Washington and five outside the city as competitors. Each of these is to receive \$500 to cover the cost of the sketches, and the successful competitor is to be chosen architect of the building and is to receive a percentage of its cost as his remuneration. The twelve architects were:

Glenn Brown, Hornblower & Marshall, Marsh & Peter, William A. Poindester, Robert Stead, Wood & Deming, James G. Hill, all of this city; Ed. P. Casey, Heins & LaFarge, and Albert R. Ross, of New York; A. W. Longfellow, of Boston; and Cope & Stewardson, of Philadelphia.

Each architect submitted his plan with a private mark on a sealed letter bearing his name and address, so that in passing upon the sketches the board of award did not know whose work was under consideration. Each competitor also submitted with his plans an estimate of the cost of the completed structure in various materials, such as brick and terra cotta, stone, with and without a steel supporting structure.

One or two of the estimates bring the cost within the sum available from the appropriation, \$900,000, but they provide for an exceedingly plain building built wholly of brick or with simple stone trimmings. To utilize these plans, the architects say, and to erect the proposed home for the municipal government within the sum available would be to repeat the architectural effect of the Pension Building and the new Government Printing Office. The structure, it is believed, would be far less imposing than many of the new office buildings in the city.

Col. John Biddle, the Engineer Commissioner, said this morning that the

ENGLAND ALARMED OVER VENEZUELA

NEW YORK "L" SYSTEMS YET AT A STANDSTILL

Surface Cars Jammed by Belated Passengers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The blockade on the elevated railroad lines which began in the rush hours of last evening with the advent of the storm of snow and sleet was not relieved this morning and the roads were still crippled. Trains were moving on all the lines, but only by fits and starts, and little progress was made.

The public, mindful of last night's experience, when a large portion of it arrived home only in time to go to bed, took to the surface cars. These were jammed, and the entire surface car system was taxed to the limit in handling the traffic.

The greatest difficulty was experienced on the Second and Third Avenue lines, where the use of locomotives has been entirely discarded. Train after train of empty cars lined the tracks, following each other so slowly that the rear car of one was only a few feet in advance of the forward car of the train behind. There were no express trains.

A few persons got on the cars at the various stations, but their patience was not equal to the emergency. After discovering that it took ten minutes or more to make the distance between stations they descended to the surface cars and arrived down town about an hour later than usual.

The running time from the Pelham Avenue station to the Brooklyn Bridge is about fifty minutes, but the time made by the trains since last night was about three hours.

Similar conditions were experienced on the West Side. For two hours from 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock this morning traffic was entirely suspended on the Sixth Avenue division.

Finally the management put on some of the discarded locomotives. Traffic was resumed, though there was no attempt made to run on the regular schedule.

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British Press Sees Grave Danger Beneath Warlike Situation Now Existing in South America.

Belief Prevails in Certain Quarters That France and United States May Soon Take a Hand.

One Newspaper Declares John Bull's Foreign Policy to Be in the Hands of Emperor William.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—There is a growing fear in political circles that the trouble with Venezuela is going to be far more serious than anybody expected, when the first steps to arrange a settlement of England's and Germany's claims were taken.

The "Birmingham Post," Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's organ, this morning says: "The comic opera aspect of the difficulty does not blind close observers to the dangers lying beneath it. Happily the fall elections in the United States are over, but those remembering the events of the winter of 1895 are reticent about expressing confidence that no trouble will come from Washington."

"England and Germany are bound to have their own way so far as preliminary are concerned, but they are only entering the wood. France and America may both have something to say, as is not obscurely hinted in certain quarters here, before they emerge from it."

Kaiser in Control.

The "London Evening Star" in an editorial on the Venezuelan trouble today says:

"It is an important fact that our foreign policy is in the hands of the German Emperor. When he paid his famous visit to Sandringham, it was pretty clear that he was allowed to annex our foreign office. The first result of this is the ridiculousness in Venezuela. We hope the Tory press is proud of it, but somehow the imperialist trumpet tooting rather falsely the brand new patriotic tune 'Germania Rules' is a little weary."

"We have searched vainly for a tangible reason why we are at war with Venezuela. It was begun in the days of Sandringham, and the affair is being prosecuted in the dark."

"It is said we are sinking gunboats in order to collect a paltry debt of £4,000, and to punish Castro for his 'Castroism'."

FRANCE SEES LITTLE NEED FOR WORRY OVER TROUBLE

PARIS, Dec. 12.—An official of the foreign office, speaking of the situation in Venezuela today, said in his opinion the state of affairs there need give no anxiety to other nations, as the present difficulties would prove rather profitable than otherwise to those commercially interested.

Commenting on the Venezuelan imbroglio the "Figaro" says it regards the intervention of Great Britain and Germany as justifiable in principle, but criticizes the manner in which it has been entered upon.

GERMAN PRAISE FOR MINISTER BOWEN'S ACTION

COLOGNE, Dec. 12.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin to the "Cologne Gazette" declares Germany owes the United States a debt of gratitude for the vigorous action of their representative in Venezuela, who has already obtained the freedom of part of the imprisoned Germans, and who, it is hoped, will today effect the release of the others.

The dispatch continues: "As for us, the necessity exists of compelling Venezuela to observe the rights of nations. We must enforce our claims. After President Castro's conduct there can be on our part no withdrawal or promise."

Despite reports to the contrary, the dispatch says Germany enjoys the moral support of the United States in its Venezuela imbroglio, and hopes for more. The dispatch continues: "The British as a matter of fact will carry out the same policy as Germany, even a more energetic one, to the demands of those of the other."

VENEZUELA AND CASTRO. CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Pieta Gonzalez, a Venezuelan ship, was seized through the United States on its way to San Francisco, and the situation in Venezuela is being criticized by the action.

"President Castro's attitude of abnormal ambition is a source of trouble on his state."

"It is said to be his intention to place a union of the South American republics and to place himself at the head of it. His former success has been the result of his ability to place himself with him in the present situation, if necessary, will support his claims against England and Germany."

GERMAN AND ENGLISH RAILROADS SEIZED

CARACAS, Dec. 12.—The government has seized all the German and English railroads and the telephones.

Only one man-of-war, the British cruiser Indefatigable, is in the harbor of La Guaira. The others have left for Trinidad, carrying Mr. Haggard, the British minister, and Herr von Pilgrim Baltazzi, the German charge d'affaires.

All the German and English prisoners in Caracas have been released through the intervention of Mr. Bowen, the American minister, and William W. Russell, the secretary of the legation. Troops from all parts of the country are marching to La Guaira and Puerto Cabello.